Honor Code.

1. What act of American government actually freed the slaves who had been unfairly treated for 246 years? 13th Amendment. The Emancipation Proclamation was a “proclamation” by the President…not an Act of Congress. The slave owners in the rebelling South thumbed their noses at the President.

“You might have made a proclamation,

But we want a new nation.

We will darn well keep our slaves

And take this profitable business to our graves.”

The 13th Amendment needed to be passed by Congress and ratified by the states. This happened in 1865, mostly by northern (Union) states.

1. Define the word “rationalize” in the context of abuse of power.

Justify one’s bad behavior with false logic

1. Why did the white power structure create Jim Crow laws?

After the Civil War—and the 13th Amendment—slavery was ended. The powerful white upper class created a system of laws that oppressed African Americans. These whites—as MLK would have predicted—did not want to give up their power.

1. Define “de-humanize.”

Treat others as less than human. This makes it easier to kill, enslave or otherwise harm them.

1. Explain “racial bribe”

The white upper class gave special privileges to the poor white class to ensure that the poor whites and poor blacks did not unify against them in a rebellion. It was a pay-off, a bribe.

1. Explain federalism.

A federation, organization, group of states. (Think of a sports league.) In a federal system power is *balanced* between state and centralized (federal) government. Different nations do this differently. The United States has powerful states.

1. With respect to the Constitution, what is the meaning of “reserved power”?

The 10th Amendment says that the states have *all* the power *unless* the words written in the Constitution document specifically take those powers away.

1. Define “popular sovereignty.”

The people rule. A “sovereign” is a king. See the word “reign”?

1. What is 6% of 80?

.06 multiplied times 80 yields 4.80.

1. Name the two chambers in Congress? (Zero points for partially correct answer.)

Congress is a bicameral (two-chambered; Latin word is camera, or chamber) branch of government.